

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1841.

Our subscribers in a part of the First Ward have been imperfectly served for several days back, owing to the sickness of the regular carrier. We hope (as we have hoped for many days) that he will be able to supply his customers this morning.

For Statistics of Religious Denominations in the U. S. Late News from Oregon, an interesting paper on Changes of Climate, Remains of Antediluvian Animals, a notice of Dr. Thomson's Family Physician, &c. &c. see First Page.

For two new and intensely interesting Chapters of Barnaby Rudge, see Last Page. One Chapter more to-morrow—after which two Parts will complete the work.

For News by This Morning's Southern Mail, see Next Page.

**THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.**—We acknowledge the receipt of Mr. O'Sullivan's "Report in favor of the Abolition of the Punishment of Death by law, made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, April 14, 1841," and learn with pleasure that the author will press the subject upon the attention of the Legislature soon to assemble. If we could add anything to what we have already urged in favor of abolishing this horrid punishment, we should early and eagerly do so; at any rate, we shall probably soon make the effort. It seems to us clear that the taking of life by law cannot much longer prevail in this State. The argument was substantially given up when the act abolishing Public Executions was passed. No wise law ever sought darkness for its operation, or carefully fenced out the public from viewing the execution of its penalties. What is the end of punishment? Is it not the Reformation of the sufferer or the admonition of others? But hanging a man does not reform him, while hanging him in secret cannot impress others. Yet we persist in inflicting death because our fathers did so before us; although careful observation has long since demonstrated that vindictive punishments reform no one, but rather lead of all. We commend the facts and arguments of Mr. O'Sullivan to the careful consideration of Legislators.

By the official Statement of the Comptroller in another column, it will be seen that, aside from those of Buffalo, only seven of our Banks under the General Banking Law have failed this season, viz. the Staten Island, James, Olean, Washington (in this city), Allegany Co. St. Lawrence and Watertown. The first two had failed before, and have not been in good credit this year or so. The total Circulation of the whole seven is but \$332,322, (including whatever bills they may have on hand) while their assets in the hands of the Comptroller amount to \$421,033. These, if sold now, would not produce more than \$200,000; so that, allowing the Banks to have no other assets, they would not pay over 65 cents on the dollar. The deficiency is caused by the sudden and extraordinary depreciation of State Stocks as well as Real Estate. It is presumable, however, that they have other assets beside those pledged for the redemption of their notes, and that the loss of the holders will consequently be lighter.

**WILLIAM SMITH.** (styled by the Whigs "Extra Billy," on account of certain "fair business transactions" between him as a Mail Contractor and Mr. P. M. General Barry) has been elected Member of Congress from the Spotsylvania District, over Linn Banks, Loco, and Daniel F. Slaughter, Whig. He beats Slaughter some 200 votes, and Banks still more. At the regular election, Banks and Smith were the only candidates, the Whigs giving them a clear field. Banks got the return by 3 or 4 votes, but Smith contested. After a good deal of cost and trouble they both agreed to resign, and ran the race over again. So said, so done; and now up comes Mr. Slaughter, and attempts to run in between them by the Whig vote. But many of the Whigs thought (as we did) that this was not the fair thing, and either voted for Smith or refused to vote at all; so Smith is elected. In politics, he is a pocket edition of Tom Benton. He was a Member of the Virginia Senate till last summer. Mr. Banks was less rabid, but esteemed less sincere, and the Whigs liked him less than Smith. He had represented the District since Hon. John M. Patton resigned in 1838, and was previously Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

The New Era undertakes to whitewash the surviving and adhering members of the Albany Regency by abusing those who are dead or have repented of their evil works and become Whigs! It doesn't answer. The Albany Evening Journal shows that Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, the new Anti-Bank Senatorelect, was awarded, in the Distribution of Stock in the Banks chartered in 1831-2, shares in TEN Banks, amounting to \$60,575! At 15 per cent. premium, Mr. Corning's "spoils" from Bank charting in two years only amounted to over \$9000!—No wonder that Mr. Corning, in answer to the catechism of his Anti-Bank supporters, says he thinks the business of Banking has been carried to excess among us!

**HON. HENRY BLACK,** Whig Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died recently at his residence, Somerset, of apoplexy. He was elected last May in place of Hon. Charles Ogle, deceased; so that two Members successively from that District have died within eight months.

**WHERE IS NEW-YORK?**—The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, in announcing the receipt of Boston papers of Friday morning on the evening of the same day, although the Railroad is not yet finished, remarks that Boston and Buffalo have become near neighbors, with Albany as their half-way house, and asks—

"But where is New-York, the emporium of our State? This Lion City—this London of America, like a slumbering Samson, is being shorn of its strength. BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, have pushed their Railroads like arms from the body, or arteries from the heart, into the interior. Why sleeps New-York? Why does she alone neglect to make Railroads? Is she beyond the reach of competition? Her Representatives, in 1817, opposed the construction of the Erie Canal. Was that wise? Her Representatives now oppose the Enlargement of that Canal. They oppose, also, the construction of Railroads. Are these things wise? Time will show."

The Cattaraugus Whig hoists the banner of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT as the Whig candidate for next President.

It is said on "high authority" that the interest on the State debt of Pennsylvania will be paid without recourse to loans.

**TENNESSEE.**—There is at length a prospect of an election of United States Senators. Samuel H. Turley, President of the Senate—Van Buren man representing confessedly a Whig District—has called up a resolution already submitted by him, proposing to go into an election. His vote, with those of the twelve Whigs, forms a majority of that branch; and, once get the matter into Joint Ballot, and the Whig majority in the House will make short work of it. Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER of Nashville (U. S. Senator in 1838, instructed out in 1839 by the Locos) and SPENCER JARVIS, Esq. of East Tennessee are the Whig candidates. On the other hand a Loco-Foco has moved, as an amendment to Mr. Turley's Resolution, that the Senate do on its part elect Hopkins L. Turley and Thomas Brown, U. S. Senators, and send their names to the House for concurrence. (Mr. Turley is a nephew of the President of the Senate aforesaid, a Member of Congress, and a violent Loco-Foco; Brown is a nominal Whig, who has answered the questions of the thirteen Senators.) These two propositions are before the Senate unacted on, the question being deferred on account of the absence of Members. We shall not be surprised if the Whig majority of the Legislature and People of Tennessee are cheated after all.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—The Vicksburg Whig, commenting on the recent Loco-Foco victory in our sister State, says:

The Whigs of Mississippi, though beaten, have nothing to reproach themselves with. They made as gallant a stand in defence of the honor and character of the State as men could make. Their candidates did all that men could do, and canvassed the State thoroughly from one end to the other. Particularly is this remark applicable to Judge Shattuck and Col. Bingham. They harangued the people in almost every County, meeting and demolishing the arguments of their opponents at every point. The love of money, however, was too powerful for them—the people had heard the humbug of taxation, and they were deaf to every thing else.

To those gallant champions of our principles the Whig party owes a large debt of gratitude, which it can never repay. With a courage which never quailed and a constancy that was unflinching, they threw themselves into the breach, and battled ably, eloquently, and fearlessly as long as we had a hope. Though beaten, they enjoy the proud consolation which always follows the performance of a high and solemn duty; and years hence, when the one proud State of Mississippi shall have become an object of scorn and loathing, those enlightened patriots can look calmly on, and see what anti-bondism what Mississippi has been and see what anti-bondism we have made her, that can proudly exclaim: WE ARE GUILTYLESS! "Thou canst not say we did it!"

**THE CHEROKEES.**—Annual Message of the Chief.—We have been much interested in the perusal of the Message of Andrew M. Vann, Assistant Principal Chief of the Cherokees, to the National Council and Committee of that Nation. It appears in the Little Rock Times, the Editor having received a neatly printed copy from the Indian Press at Park Hill. Mr. Vann officiates as Principal Chief in the absence of the chosen Chief and two others at the U. S. seat of Government; and though thus "unexpectedly called upon," as the amateur speech-makers phrase it, he makes a great deal more sensible Message than one-half our State Governors, beside the great recommendation of being less than two columns in length. We give a summary of his chief topics.

The acting Chief states that he has had no official information from the department since they left for Washington; but he has been apprised by the U. S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs that \$105,000 has been paid to them by the U. States. The Chief recommends that this sum be appropriated to the punctual payment of all outstanding claims against the nation.

Two of the Cherokees were recently killed in Benton Co. Arkansas, by two U. S. soldiers. The Chief has employed George W. Paschal to prosecute the offenders, and suggests that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses of such prosecution.

An aged Cherokee named Ten-on last winter killed a white man in Washington Co. Arkansas. The Indian has been tried and convicted; but his counsel have obtained a new trial. Certain Cherokees have employed three lawyers to defend him, and the Chief submits whether they ought not to be paid from the public treasury. (We can't see why, since the jurisdiction of the Arkansas Courts is undisputed.)

The Chief states that there is due to the Cherokees from the U. States about \$1,300,000, to \$2,000,000, beside a National Fund of \$514,000, a School Fund of \$201,135, and an Orphan Fund of \$50,000; [total more than Two Millions and a Half]—and this is but an item of the heavy obligations incurred and left to their successors by the Van Buren and Woodbury dynasty, who now basely clamor against the Whigs for creating a National Debt! He recommends that these sums be obtained and in part distributed among the People, but that the interest of the School Fund be immediately and inflexibly devoted to the maintenance of Schools and the diffusion of the blessings of Education to every neighborhood and fire-side.

The Message concludes as follows: Our national fund is believed to be sufficiently large for a strictly economical support of government, but, judiciously managed. It is believed that many, very many of the Cherokee People have just claims on the United States for spoliation, which are unprovided for by any Treaty stipulation. From the complicated nature of these claims, they could only be provided for by some general stipulation with the United States. Would it not be advisable for the Council to consider the propriety of taking immediate measures for the adjustment of these claims?

In conclusion, we have much reason to return thanks to a kind Providence, for the blessings of the past year. Our People have been blessed with unusual health; those who have industriously cultivated the earth, have been blessed with a fruitful harvest. No difficulty has occurred to mar our peace with the People of the contiguous States, and the Indians of the surrounding tribes. Our people have shown every disposition to submit to our laws as they are known and approved. In our infant state, of course our legislation must be imperfect. Such new laws or alterations as your wisdom shall dictate, will receive the sanction of the acting Principal Chief.

May your deliberations be guided by a sense of justice, and an humble reliance on a beneficent Providence.

The Whigs of ILLINOIS will hold a State Convention at Springfield on the 20th inst., to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

THE LOWELL OFFERING for December has just been published and will compare favorably in point of interest and ability with the other magazines for the month.

**PARTY vs. NEUTRAL PAPERS.**—There exists in our principal cities a confederacy of cheap-journals, which assume to be conducted in the independence of Political Parties. They are the Boston Times (daily, with the 'Notion' as its Weekly); The Sun, daily and weekly in this City; the Public Ledger (daily, with the 'United States,' weekly), in Philadelphia; and The Sun again at Baltimore. These four dailies were the first penny papers established in their respective cities, and, having been conducted for years with considerable ability and decided business tact, aiding each other against all rivals to the utmost, have obtained a considerable circulation and influence. If their advantages were fairly wielded, we should be the last to complain. But they notoriously are not. While incessantly vaunting their own independence, and teeming with philippics on all party journals, they are each the veriest slaves of party, bending all their energies and powers to the service of Loco-Focoism. Their poison is instilled skillfully and subtly, and so interlarded with pretensions of impartiality and independence, that thousands of honest, well-meaning citizens are deceived by it. They have omitted no opportunity during the past year to disparage and malign the emphatic expression of the public will which overthrew the Van Buren dynasty and called Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. They have not been sparing of insinuations that the Whig victory was obtained by deception, concealment and fraudulent voting. Every incident or circumstance which can be turned to the disadvantage of the Whigs or the profit of their opponents is made the most of; while every thing calculated to exhibit our cause in a favorable light or injury that of our opponents is suppressed or so presented as to render it unintelligible. Eternally declaiming against Bank Suspensions and depreciated, unsound currency, they do not permit their readers to know that the State, which have the worst Currency are mainly ruled by the party which claims to be the Democratic, and that all the Suspension acts have been passed by that party. Crying out against State Debts and extravagant schemes of Internal Improvement, they labor to give the impression that the Whig party is responsible for both, though the contrary is more generally the fact. Declaring against Frauds in Elections, they neither strive to guard against and punish such frauds, nor sustain the laws passed in good faith for that laudable purpose. (No journal has been more deeply in its hostility to the Registry Law than The Sun, though all the time pretending extreme horror of the 'pipe-laying,' which it asserts was practiced in the absence of any such law.) Not one of them has informed its readers that the Loco-Foco Legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Arkansas and other States continue to justify and protect their long suspended Banks in interminable Suspension; and that the pretended advocates of a 'Divorce of Bank and State' at Washington are the most steadfast supporters of the opposite policy in their several States. So of the Anti-Bond movement in Mississippi. Some of them tell their readers that the Democratic party has prevailed in Mississippi; others, very cautiously, that the Anti-Bond ticket is elected; but not one that we have observed has stated fully and fairly the facts that the self-styled Democratic party of Mississippi has voted unanimously that the State shall not pay Five Millions of Debt authorized by a Legislature and issued by a Governor of their own faith, and now held by bona fide purchasers who have paid their full face for them to the order of Mississippi—while the Whig party, unanimously resisting such Repudiation, has been beaten in the Election, battling nobly though fruitlessly in the cause of Public Faith. This Mississippi Repudiation is the great event of 1841—it will live in history after a dozen Vetoes shall have been forgotten. Yet this has been mumbled over and thrust aside by the confederated journals above indicated, in the fear that its faithful exhibition would expose against the interests of Loco-Focoism! This is their independence—their impartiality!—The Morning Herald, though a bitter enemy to the Whig cause, is less deadly than they; because while it woefully perverts, it very seldom wilfully suppresses facts of such vital importance to the character and well-being of the Country. Yet while such truth is kept back, we hardly open one of these papers without finding one or more labored articles, often ostensibly on non-political topics, but insidiously calculated and intended to build up a wall of bitter prejudices between their readers and the Whig policy and party.

This unfair hostility exerts a most powerful influence. The circulation of the papers prosecuting it is in the aggregate very large, and mainly among those who, reading but one paper, trust to it implicitly, and mould their opinions upon it. Too many are apt to conclude that, because they seldom read one of these papers, or can easily detect the fallacy of their arguments, that they have little circulation or influence, but they are woefully mistaken. For three years preceding the present, The Sun was more efficient in and useful to the cause of Loco-Focoism in this city than all the three or four journals openly devoted to and supported by the party. So is it elsewhere.

We respectfully suggest, therefore, to our Whig friends in the other great Cities the policy, the justice, the urgent necessity of sustaining in each such cheap journals as either avowedly sustain the Good Cause, or else are truly and fairly impartial, giving place to facts which redound to the honor of the Whigs, instead of disingenuous essays calculated to prejudice and defeat us. Unless they do this, it is idle to hope for the permanent triumph of Political Truth, and the solid restoration of National Prosperity.

**SINGULAR PHENOMENA.**—The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer states that there is a young lady living in that vicinity, from whose thumb there have recently grown hairs, some of them twenty-six inches in length. The editor says that he has seen the young lady and can vouch for the truth of the story. The hairs grow from the inner side of the thumb and sometimes from under the nail—some of them are soft, others like bristles, and they vary in color, size and length. The growth is very rapid. A number of scientific gentlemen have examined this singular phenomenon, but can give no explanation of it.

We ask the attention of all who may wish to purchase any thing in the line of Watches, Silver Ware and Jewelry to the advertisement of Mr. S.D. ROCKWELL, which will be found in another column. If approved experience through many years of successful application to business affords any guaranty, those who wish articles in his line, (including the repair of Watches, Jewelry, &c.) will do well to call at 1104 Cherry-st.

## Dr. Lardner's Fourth Lecture.

Dr. Lardner commenced his lecture on Saturday evening by saying that although the subject announced in the bills was *Comets*, he should resume the subject with which he closed on the previous evening. He announced, also, that at the next lecture he should introduce an innovation, and that might seem a bold one, but one which he was convinced would be productive of good; and as in the diffusion of knowledge every experiment which promised useful results was worth trying, he had no hesitation in resolving hereafter to divide his lecture into two parts, or, said he, "as I am upon the stage, I suppose I may say into two acts, devoting them to the consideration of different sections of knowledge. In the interval between them the didactic models will be exhibited."

The planet, said Dr. L. upon which we were engaged at the conclusion of the last lecture was *Jupiter*. I explained the physical cause of his belts—showed the appearance which the Sun assumes to his inhabitants, and proved that the quantity of light and heat enjoyed by any planet is in proportion to the magnitude of the Sun as seen from that planet. Now the economy of the Solar System is in no respect more beautifully observed than in this particular. No physical principle is more essential to the healthy continuance of organic life than light and heat. If there be a redundancy or deficiency of either, healthy and happy existence is no longer possible. Now Jupiter being placed at the immense distance of 500,000,000 miles from the Sun, is supplied with 25 times less light and heat than we receive. How is this deficiency supplied? Evidently by his moons, three of which appear at the same magnitude to Jupiter's inhabitants as our Moon does to us, the fourth being one and a half times larger. Here is most beautifully exemplified the principle of compensation—showing the existence of superabundance and benevolent consideration. As one supply is cut off another is given. There is another most remarkable arrangement among the moons of Jupiter. As we have but one moon, we are deprived of its light for one half of every month, besides during a great part of the other half having only partial light. Jupiter has four moons; and not only has she therefore more light, but in observing closely we detect a most remarkable circumstance attending their motions—developing one of the most admirable economies of the planetary system. Upon observing their motions around Jupiter, we find that they can never all be upon the same side of the planet at the same time. There is a certain rule, a fixed harmony established, which renders it impossible. If all were on the same side of the planet at once with the sun, the result would be that the other side would be deprived entirely of light; but this is impossible, and in consequence no part of Jupiter is ever without moonlight. There may always be seen in her firmament one moon, sometimes two, sometimes three, but never four. These four attendants upon this splendid planet obey a law which no mechanical philosophy could ever establish, and as they travel round, afford the greatest possible degree of light to the inhabitants of the planet.

The diameter of Jupiter is 93,000 miles more than eleven times that of our Earth; his magnitude or cubical contents are equal to that of 1470 globes like the Earth. As I have already explained the method of calculating the weight of the planets, I shall not repeat it; but the weight of Jupiter is found to be 300 times that of the Earth. Hence we may draw a singular inference: while the weight of this planet is only 300 times that of the Earth, its volume is above 1400 times greater; consequently its density is only one-tenth that of the Earth. By this simple reasoning, we penetrate to the centre of distant planets, feel what they are made of, travel to their very heart and thus point out the differences between them and our Earth. By an experiment already explained, the weight of the Earth was found to be four times what it would be were it composed of water; consequently the weight of Jupiter is that of an equal body of water. The weight of bodies on the surface of Jupiter, is three times that which obtains on the Earth. This disproportion, although considerable, is not so great as to put a veto upon the supposition that it is inhabited. If the weight of the planet have any just proportion to its bulk, the inference would be strongly against its habitability. The length of Jupiter's year is twelve of our years; that of a day ten of our hours. It has no seasons; or, at least none practically, for its axis is but slightly inclined to the plane of its orbit. These are the chief numerical circumstances connected with this planet.

There is one more arrangement too beautiful, too important and astonishing not to merit our attention, and although it might seem hazardous to attempt the explanation to a popular audience, still I have no doubt that I shall make it clear to you. You have all heard that light moves with a certain speed; indeed the common expression of a velocity which is regarded as infinite, is "as swift as light." Now it was first ascertained by means of Jupiter's Satellites not only that light has a motion, but that it flies with the amazing velocity of 200,000 (or more accurately, 192,000) miles in a single second of time. But you may ask how can a velocity so enormous be ascertained. This shall be explained, and let me say, that the velocity of light, great as it is, can be determined with more relative accuracy than that of a railway train upon your roads. I do not say that the number of feet passed over in a given time can be determined as correctly; but the practical error in the calculation, considering the relative distances, is less than that that you would make in estimating the speed of one of your trotting horses. The manner of its discovery was this—and I ask for its explanation your close attention. The moons of Jupiter, unlike ours, move in the same plane as Jupiter himself around the sun; so that those nearest can never pass behind him without being eclipsed, and for a certain space of time remaining in the shadow of the planet. A certain Danish astronomer devoted himself to the observation of the motion of Jupiter's satellites to ascertain the time it took to perform a revolution. He watched a particular satellite until he saw it plunge into the shadow of the planet. In just 42 hours afterward the satellite had traveled around and was again seen to plunge into the shadow. The motions he could not measure, but it was easy to observe the interval between the two immersions, which, as before stated, he found to be erroneous. But single observations are susceptible of slight errors; and as it is the nature of error sometimes to be on one side and sometimes on the other—to be always inconsistent—sometimes too great and sometimes too small—astronomers are in the habit of making many observations and noting and taking the average of all the errors, which process, according to the doctrine of chances, will give the true result. This was the course pursued by the Danish astronomer, and the result was as has been stated. Well, he concluded, if 42 hours be the precise interval I ought to be able to predict eclipses for all future time as one should occur every 42 hours. He accordingly tabulated the eclipses for a certain period of time. But when Jupiter had advanced in his orbit so as to be at a greater distance from the Earth, he found that his table was wrong—his predictions were not fulfilled—the eclipse happened later than he had calculated. As the planet advanced still further in his orbit, and therefore at a still greater distance from the Earth, he found the eclipse occurring still later, until finally when the planet had arrived at the point opposite to its first position the eclipse occurred latest of all.

He argued from this that it could not be an error of observation; for if so, the eclipse would occur sometimes later and sometimes earlier than his predictions; but the fact was it *always* occurred later, and gradually grew later as the planet advanced in its orbit. If this proceeded from some cause not yet investigated, he concluded the error, if it were to be, ought to be less when approaching its former position. He accordingly observed it during the other half of its revolution, and found that it was actually less; and that when it had completed its revolution and come round to its first position, the eclipse occurred at the precise time he had predicted.

He saw at once, therefore, that this variation could not be a mere error in his calculation, but that it must have some cause as yet undiscovered. On reflecting deeply upon the matter, the felicitous notion occurred to him that it might proceed from the fact that light takes a certain time to come to the earth, and that therefore when Jupiter was in that motion of his orbit nearest the Earth, light came from him in a shorter period of time than when he was at a greater distance. When Jupiter is near the Earth the extinction of his satellite is seen when the last particle of light that leaves it reaches the eye. Now as Jupiter gets a greater distance, the time required for the last particle of light to reach the eye is of course increased and therefore the eclipse must take place later. He saw a method of testing this theory. If it be the cause, he argued, the delay ought to be in proportion to the increase in Jupiter's distance from the Earth. If it were not he must give up his theory. He made the necessary comparison and found that this proportion always held good. The distance passed over by Jupiter he could not measure of course; but knowing the rate at which it moved, and the time, this was easily obtained; just as you might calculate the distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia by knowing the difference in time consumed by two railway trains moving at the same velocity, in coming hither from the two cities. On comparing the increased distance with the delay, the Danish astronomer found that for every second of time there was an increase of 200,000 miles and he therefore inferred that light moves at that rate. This, according to the most rigorous principles of modern physics, would be deemed a sufficient demonstration of the rate at which light moves; but we have other modes of proving the same thing derived from the fixed stars, which will be noticed in their appropriate connection.

(Remainder to-morrow.)

Mr. RAKEMANN, who was compelled to postpone his Concert on Friday evening by the extreme violence of the storm, will give it this evening at the Tabernacle, rain or shine. The imperative engagement of the principal performers will not permit a further postponement, should it be ever so desirable. An opportunity to listen to four such Musicians as RAKEMANN, NAGEL, KNOOP and GARTS has rarely been afforded to our citizens, and cannot soon recur. Lovers of Harmony, go early.

Mr. WEBSTER'S Juvenile Concert is postponed to give place to Mr. Rakemann's, and will take place to-morrow evening.

Major TOCHMAN lectures this evening at Clinton Hall on the Political State of Poland and of European general, and the designs of Russia. We trust there will be a bountiful attendance.

Mr. BRAHAM gives a Musical Entertainment this evening at the Rutgers Institute. The residents of the East side of town have rarely so fair an opportunity to listen to a master of song.

The Sandusky (O.) Clarion, of the 27th, says that Col. Hunter had not been heard from at that date, and it was generally feared he had been murdered.

The Inquest taken on Saturday before a Sheriff's Jury in the case of Patrick Russell, before a sentence of death for the murder of his wife, was conducted by the District Attorney for the People and H. M. Western for the Prisoner. A number of witnesses were examined; the principal being Rev. Mr. Curran of Harlem, to establish the alleged insanity, and Hon. Wm. Kent against it. After the testimony had closed, the Jury returned a verdict that Patrick Russell, though stupid and dull in intellect, is not insane. He will of course be executed on Wednesday.

MISSISSIPPI.—By a gentleman just from Jackson, we learn that returns from all the counties in the State, either official or reported, had been received, and that they stood, as follows for the Loco ticket:

Tucker, (Governor,) about 1,500 maj. Gwin, (Congress,) " " 1,700 " Thompson, do. " " 1,780 " Freeman, " " " 3,100 " Saunders, " " " 3,200 " Graves, " " " 2,000 "

Lewis G. Galloway, (Whig,) elected Secretary of State over his two Loco competitors, Messrs. Woodward and Williams. [Natchez Cour.]

CITY PRISON STATISTICS.—During the last week ending on Saturday, 75 white males, 23 females, 16 black males and 11 females—total 125—have been sent to prison; 50 white males, 25 females, 19 black males and 12 females—total 136—discharged. Remaining in prison, 73 white males, 13 females, 15 black males, 4 females—total 102.

THE CATERPILLAR.—This splendid showman called Wednesday punctual to the time. About half an hour previous to her departure, a gentleman was seen promiscuously "trotting" exhibiting in every movement, the strongest marks of impudence. His name was affixed to the program of the show, and he was accordingly very curious to know the cause of his strange anxiety. Their curiosity was soon gratified by the arrival of our friend Redding out of breath, with a box containing \$200 worth of Sherman's Leagues. The crowd now in the gentleman's audience lighted up with joy as he closed the box and jumped on board the boat, saying, "you had nearly lost me my voyage; friend, for rather than have gone without it I could have clapped a month longer in Boston." This gentleman is Dr. Sherman, agent of the Leagues, and he is a most respectable and successful business man, who has been obliged to place it at the above places, in the reach of all. This article corrects all rumors, scold, and raw ones almost like magic.

PEARL'S HARBORING CANDY.—If any testimony was waiting to bear witness to the popularity and efficacy of this inimitable remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, and all the ailments of the throat, in cold weather or fever, the fact of the Surgeon of the Belle Poule frigate having embarked a case of the medicine on board the ship, previous to her sailing, would be unanswerable. The officers and sailors, unused to the damp climate of the tropics, and as a proof, the Surgeon of the Belle Poule expressed himself, relieved him from the necessity of prescribing the usual tedious and inconvenient hospital course—in conjunction with the men and officers forming the crew, he had subscribed their unequalled exertions of the medicine, and as a proof, he had written to the coast of Spain, a case that may further extend in foreign countries a remedy that has been universally tested in the country, with unbounded success. To be had wholesale and retail, at Pease's & Son, 45 Division Street. Sold at 10 A or House, and Simpson's corner of Fulton and William streets.

HYGIENE HARBORING CANDY.—Now and popular remedy for the influenza, now epidemic in this city, warranted to be an innocent and curative article for colds, coughs, hoarseness, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs, as croup and the like, and excellent for bronchitis. Be sure to inquire for the Hygiene Harboring Candy, by R. F. HOWE, 42 Broadway, corner Howard-street, and sold only by him or his authorized agents. (4)

Wheat and Grain.—The receipts of Flour and Wheat from the Erie Canal during the last week and the whole month of November were respectively as follows:

Last Week.	Whole Month.
Flour, Bushels, 91,149	1,794
Wheat, Troy, 22,807	32,120
Albany, " 63,360	3,433
Total, " 86,258	37,042

FROM FLORIDA.—The correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes as follows:

"Halleck Hadio, the chief recently taken by Lieut. Anderson, and who was sent from Plakka on the 17th ult. into the interior upon a mission of peace, to confer with the recreant warriors of his own band, secreted along the border of the St. John's, has returned, bringing with him eleven warriors. Lieut. Col. Riley, 21 Infantry, with a detachment of sixty men, left Plakka on the 24th ultimo in the steamer Charleston, and were taken up by the St. John's as far as Spring Garden Lake, from which place they proceeded to the Everglades on a scout after Sam Jones, who is known to be in that part of the Territory. Col R. has two Indian guides with him, who have promised to conduct him to Sam's hiding places."

From what we can gather (says the Republican) the prospect of closing the war continues to be cheering.

FROM TRINIDAD.—By an arrival at Savannah, Ga., Trinidad papers to the 12th ult. have been received. American produce was dull. The inhabitants of a portion of Dominica were in the greatest alarm and dread in consequence of the most appalling earthquakes. The vibrations generally occur in the afternoon and continue for above a minute. Their direction is from N. E. to West.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The bark Maria del Sal arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 7th inst. The 'Revolution,' as every petty quarrel is there termed, is for the present over. The dictation of Santa Ana gives satisfaction, and we suppose a full week will elapse before we hear of another revolution in Mexico. [N. O. Picayune, Nov. 20.]

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The John N. Gossett arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last from Rio. She brings dates only two or three days later and no news of interest. The markets were full and cotton high.

The Albany Advertiser of Saturday, says that the river was clear of ice at that city, and there was a probability that it would keep open for several days.

DOCTORS' BRIGHT OF LIFE, so effectual for the cure of dyspepsia, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs, is advertised in another column of this paper.

BOWERY AMUSEMENT.—A complete change is made in the performance of this evening, which commences with a new and splendid American Entree made by eight ladies and gentlemen on the stud of beautiful Arabian horses attached to this establishment. Full houses may be anticipated throughout the week.

COMMUNICATED.

HOPE TOTAL ABSTINENCE RELIEF SOCIETY.—The first meeting of this institution was held last Friday evening. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the audience though not large was highly interesting, and enhanced by the attendance of a number of ladies. The President, Mr. James Cook, being prevented by indisposition, the Chair was occupied by Mr. W. King, Vice President, at whose request the Secretary read the Constitution of the Society, which produced the liveliest expression of satisfaction. Several interesting addresses were delivered, among which was one from Dr. David M. Reese, and we noticed several gentlemen going forward to sign the Pledge. We regard this movement, based on Washington principles, as excellent any thing heard of and sustained as it is by some of our most philanthropic and wealthy merchants who are determined with the assistance of Heaven, to stay the tide of intemperance in our city, it cannot fail to produce in the community the good which every citizen must surely desire. By forbidding to another a flag, it is entirely ruinous to a good thing is to be held this evening in the Church in Broome street, opposite Court street. Success to them!

The following letter is published for those who may have an interest in the information it contains:

"NEWARK, Nov. 30, 1840. Mr. Sebring—I afford you much pleasure in informing you that I have received your letter, and have recoiled in surprise at your case, you stated the different remedies I had tried without success, to cure a long continued dyspepsia. You thought your Cordial adapted to my case, and a change I could make. I was not so sanguine as yourself, from having been disappointed in so many other remedies purporting to be positive cures for dyspepsia. I thought in light as well try it, as if it should fail, I could only add one more to the disappointments I had met with, but for my own satisfaction, I must say all you told me I felt very quiet another man. I had not taken quite one bottle before I began to perceive the change in my feelings; and now I can say that my appetite is good as ever it was, and those painful sensations which used to oppress me have entirely disappeared, and my strength has come back, so that I can pursue my customary avocation without inconvenience or any of those disagreeable feelings which made life painful to me. Accept, then, of my warmest thanks, for the information of others, and if you wish, for the information of others, I will be glad to do so. Respectfully your obedient servant, J. T. Sebring."

Major G. Tochman will deliver a Lecture at Clinton Hall next Monday evening, 6th inst., at half past 7 o'clock.

Subject.—The present condition of the political affairs of Poland, in general, and the policy of Russia with regard to the rest of Europe and the U. States. Tickets to be obtained at the Hall of the Mercantile Library Association, and at the door of the Lecture-Room. One Ticket, admitting one gentleman with a lady, Fifty Cents.

"Mechanics' Institute Lecture"—THIS EVENING, Monday, Dec. 6, at the New-York Society Library, by Prof. B. J. Loomis, on the Physiology of the Ocular System, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, 25 cents; to be had at the Institute, City Hall, after 12 o'clock, noon, or at the Clinton Hall Bookstore, corner of Nassau and Beekman. (2) 65

Eight Ward Whig Association.—An important meeting of the 8th Ward Whig Association will be held at the Howard House on TUESDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, President. OLIVER WHITE, Vice President. Wm. H. Bell, Secretary. (2) 2

If you wish to have any, see Chapman's Magic String, and get a good deal of the money returned 25 cents to 1.50 each. 104 William-st. (2)

Bargains in Dry Goods.—M. HULSE, 122 Grand street, between Broadway and Crosby-street, respectfully informs his customers that he will, in conformity with his established yearly practice, sell all Dark and Winter Goods of every kind from now till the first of January at cost. On hand, Prints of every kind, French Merino, good assortment of plain and figured Silks, brought before the ladies were put on; Scotch Shawls, Mouline de France, Flannels of every color and quality, and Domestic of all kinds. All those wishing Dry Goods will do well to call on. (2) 24

Suttons, Cloaks, &c.—A large assortment of heavy and mild cloaks, for Sutton